



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

PELLAGRA.

JACKSON, LA.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder reports, October 26:

In accordance with bureau orders of October 9, directing me to proceed to Jackson, La., for the purpose of investigating certain cases of pellagra in the state insane asylum at that place, I arrived at Jackson on the 16th.

I immediately communicated with Dr. Clarence Pierson, the superintendent, and remained until I had completed my investigation. I also had a conference with the superintendent and a representative of the state board of health.

This institution is the larger of two state institutions of its kind. It is located in a very small town in a salubrious section of the State. It cares for about 1,500 insane. The institution is an old one. The place is apparently well managed and the patients are well cared for.

Ten positive cases of pellagra and 5 cases suspicious, but requiring further observation, were found. The general type of the disease was rather mild in many of its manifestations, but the diagnosis, in my opinion, was quite clear.

Nothing of a local nature to account for the appearance of the disease in the institution could be found nor could any suggestion be advanced in the way of prophylaxis other than a careful inspection of all corn products or the discontinuance of the use of this cereal as a foodstuff.

At the Charity Hospital in New Orleans I saw 2 well-marked cases of pellagra and 1 suspect.

Reports of plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, and in Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Solano counties, Cal.

Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: Trapped, October 23, 1908.

Week ended October 23.

Dead inspected.....	104
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	1,604
Houses disinfected.....	38
Nuisances abated.....	188